THE GOVERNOR ACTS.

RIDGWAY HELD TO HIS WORD. SHEPARD AND HIS ASSOCIATE MUST BE MADE ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO CONSTITUTE THEM

ALSO HIS DEPUTIES-GOVERNOR FLOWER TO WR. GAYNOR-MAKING DOUBLY SURE THE RIGHT OF THE PROSECUTORS

OF THE KINGS COUNTY ELEC-TION THIEVES TO AP-PEAR BEFORE THE

Syracuse, Nov. 17 .- Governor Flower remained in Syracuse until late this afternoon, and then started for Rochester. Before leaving this city he read what the New-York morning papers had to say about the Kings County election cases, and then sent the following telegrams:

GRAND JURY.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 17, 1893. To James W. Ridgway, District-Attorney, Brooklyn. I observe that you have designated Messrs. Reynolds and Shepard as "counsel" to assist the District-Attorney in the prosecution of election offenders. There is some question whether such counsel could legally represent you before the Grand Jury, and any doubt of this kind should be removed by their appointment as assistant attorneys, in your letter to me you promised to give them such legal your proposition and named the prosecutors. I shall ex-pect you to abide by your promise in this matter and appoint Messrs. Reynolds and Shepard as assistant atappoint Mess's, Reynous and Shepard as assistant at-terneys, even if it is necessary to require the resignation of two of your present assistants in order to make way for the new appointees. These men must have all the pow-ers before the Grand Jury or before the trial court which ou yourself possess, and must be unhampered in their ork of bringing lawbreakers to justice.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

This dispatch was followed by one to Mr. Gaynor, as follows:

Hon. Whilam J. Gaynor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I perceive in the morning papers a letter addressed by you to me in the matter of the Gravesend prosecutions. 1 do not believe you attitude in the matter, but if you will refer to my letter of the 14th inst to yourself, also to the published coateo ondence between District-Attorney Ridgway and myself. nd again to my published telegram vesterday to Messrs. Beynolds and Shepard, you will see that at no time have I had any other idea than that the special prosecuting officers should have access to the Grand Jury. It was because of my insistence upon this point that I he fint d to comply with your original request to r quire the Attorney General "to at once appoint one or more special pros-cut

ing officers" for this purpose.

I had no doubt of my power to require the Attorney General to appear in criminal prosecutions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in my letter to you I quoted this statute, which you now refer to me as an original discovery. But the ground of my hesitation was, as I wrote you, whether such prosecuting officer would legally that there was a doubt about it, and I was referred to one case where an indictment was quashed because a special prosecuting officer representing the Attorney-General had appeared before the Grand Jury. My General had appeared between of justice was so great anxiety to avoid any miscarriage of justice was so great that I did not wish to take the risk of a quashing of an that I did not wish to take the risk of a quashing of an indictment through a technicality. So, when the District-Attorney offered to appoint as his own Assistant District-Attorneys the gentlemen whom I should name, I quickly accepted his suggestion, for, when clothed with the power of Assistant District-Attorneys, there could be no question of their right to appear before the Grand

You ask me: "How is it with regard to the special counsel which you request the District-Attorney to have appointed? Will they have any right G go tefore the Grand Jury?" I never requested the District-Attorney to appoint special counsel. His assurance to me was that he would appoint these men as Assistant District-Attorneys, as you will see from his letter, and if he has not done so he has violated his promise. I have to-day wired him that I shall expect him to do us he agreed, even if necessary to require the resignation of two of his present assistants.

Following the precedent established in the Henry and case, who was made Assistant District-Attorney, Bergh case, who was made Assistant District-Attorney, and also was subsequently endowed with the written authorization of the Attorney-General to appear for him doubly fortified, and if there is any doubt about their ability to appear before the Grand Jury as representatives of the Attorney-tieneral, there will be no doubt as Assistant District-Attorneys. Permit me to say that I shall gladly avail myself of your suggestion to conduct further correspondence on this matter with Mr. Edward M. Shepard, and I shall also be pleated to include in my conference, although not raumed by you. Mr. Beyonds, his ference, although not named by you, Mr. Reynolds, his associate, and the member of the Citizens' Committee of ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Then the following was sent to Attorney-General Rosendale, at Albany:

Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, Attorney-General, Albany, Under authority conferred by the Executive law, I

hereby direct you in person or by representative to appear and take part to the full extent of your power in the criminal proceedings in Kings County against all offenders in the recent election troubles, and I surgest that you go once to Brooklyn and there confer with the Citizens's manittee of Twenty-five and with Messrs. Raynolds and ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

ROSENDALE TO BE IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO MR. SHEPARD-AN OFFICIAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD. to-day sent the following telegram to Edward M. Shepard, one of the counsel associated in the

prosecution of the Gravesend election frauds:

prosecution of the Gravesend election frauds:

It was and is the intention of Governor Flower and myself that you should be fully habilitated with power to conduct an investigation into and prosecution of the Kings County election matter, including your right to appear before the Grand Jury now in acsaion.

If you will read District-Attorney Ridgway's letter of November 15 to the Governor, and Governor Flower's electer of the 14th inst., you will observe that, to relieve the subject from question, you were to be designated deputies or assistants to and to possess the power of the District-Attorney of Kings County. Such designations should be made as will free the matter from any tions should be made as will free the matter from any technicality, and, as has already been intimated by the Governor in his telegram to you. I am prepared to act to-vernor in his telegration and to the extent of my power in fully equipping you. I will go to Brooklyn to-morrow, and request you to meet me at Judge Reynolds's office at noon, to further confer with you.

ttorney Ridgway to meet him at the same time i Judge Reynold's office to-morrow, when an interpolation of the same time and the same ent notice to William J. Gaynor of his intended resence in Brooklyn to-morrow.

HE IS UNABLE TO AID IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE ELECTION FRAUD CASES-E. M.

SHEPARD WRITES A LONG LETTER TO MR. RIDGWAY.

In a letter to District-Attorney Ridgway yester-day, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds declined to act as counsel to conduct, in conjunction with Edward M. Shepard, the prosecution of the cases arising out of the violation of the election laws in the recent elections. Mr. Reynolds gives "engagements immediately pressing" as reasons for his action. Mr. Shepard wrote a long letter to the District-Attorney explaining why he thought he ought not to accept. The letter reads as follows:

my associate and myself. I fear, however, that some other authorization than that given by yourself and Judge Moore will be necessary to enable us to undertake the work. The appointment, of which you sent me a copy, is

made in express terms pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 223 of the Laws of 1874. On reference to Sec-tion 230 of the County Law, Chapter 685 of The Laws 6t 1892, 1 find that the portion of Chap-ter 523 of the Laws of 1874, under which ter 523 of the Laws of 1611, the appointment was made, has been repealed. of that section there appears to have been enacted Section 204 of the County law providing that "the District-204 of the County law providing that "the District-Attorney of any county in which a capital or other important criminal action is to be tried, with the approval in writing of the County Judge of the county, may employ counsel to assist him on such trial." In my opinion this section would not extend the powers of any counsel employed by you beyond a participation in an actual trial of an indictment actually found. That is to say, counsel so employed have no right to appear before the Grand Jury, or otherwise initiate a criminal prothe Grand Jury or otherwise initiate a criminal pro-ceeding, or act in any of its procedures prior to the trial

So far as I am ab'e to speak from a many succession of the statutes, it seems to me that the purpose which you have in mind will probably best be served under Section 52 of the Executive law, bing chapter 683 of the laws of 1892. That section provides that "the Attorney-General shall", whenever required by the Governor or a Justice of the Supreme Court, attend the and conducting a criminal action or proceeding therein. Section 51 of the act, after providing for the appointment of two deputies on specific d salaries, provides that "the Attorney-General may appoint such other deputies as he may deem necessary and fix their compensation," and section 55 of the same net provides that "the Governor or Attorney-General may employ such additional counsel as may be necessary to assist the Attorney-General in the prosecution or defence of actions or proceedings in which

he State is interested."

I respectfully submit for your consideration, whether under the Executive law, to which I have now referred you cannot best accomplish the purposa you desire.

A telegram was sent to John Y. McKane in Virginia Thursday morning informing him of the death of his life-long friend, John Curran, the well-known Brooklyn contractor. A telegram was received from McKane yesterday afternoon saying that he had left Williamsburg, Va., on an early train for New-York, and expected to arrive in Brooklyn late in the evening.

IT MAY BE A DYNAMITE BOMB

A WICKED-LOOKING PIECE OF GAS PIPE, SOLDERED AT BOTH ENDS, FOUND.

IT HAD BEEN LYING FOR A YEAR IN THE CELLAR OF A HOUSE IN EAST THIRD-ST. - THE CITY CHEMIST WILL GO TO AN EMPTY

> LOT TO-DAY AND EXPLODE IT ALL BY HIMSELF.

A supposed dynamite bomb, which had been found cellar of the three-story house No. 79 East Third-st., was carried to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and was delivered to Edward W. Martin, the chemist of the Health Department, for examination. Mr. Martin locked it up in his drawer, and said he would examine it to-day with the permission of the Sanitary Superintendent. When asked how he would make the examination,

"I probably will take it to the upper part of the city, where there are vacant lots and try to it. If it explodes I can tell if it is dynamite. If it fails to go off, I probably will destroy it, anyhow. My plan will be to drop it into a tinsmith's furnace and walk away from it. The heat will melt the tube and the thing will be

inches long and an inch and a half thick. The ends are closed with solder, and at one end there is a ribbon of copper to which is fastened a copper wire. The thing has a dangerous look, but it may be harmless.

wire. The thing has a dangerous look, but it may be harmiess.

August Fitzgerald has had a lease of the house No. 78 East Third-st. for a year, and he lives in the upper part of the house and lets rooms to several other persons. He said yesterday afternoon that when he moved to the house a year ago he found a box, partly filled with solder and broken pieces of metal, in the cellar, and the piece of gas pipe was in the box at that time. The house had been occupied by August F. Rheinhold, the inventor of a patent metal toy in the shape of a bey rolling a hoop. He did not know where Rheinhold had lived lately.

The first floor of the house is the clubroom of the Anchor Social Club. There are a number of young men in the club. One of them went into the cellar after coal Thursday evening, and found the box of metal. The piece of was pipe attracted his attention, and he took it to Fitzgerald, who said

ment of the house. His wife noticed the p
of gas pipe in the water yesterday and beci
nervous. At 2 p. m. she called Policeman ThoGill into the house and asked him to remove
box of metal and the piece of pipe. Gill it
them to the police station in Fifth-st., and Cap
Doherty told him to take the supposed bomithe Central Office. Mr. Martin, the chemist, probwill find out to-day if the thing is really a dimite bomb.

THE REV. DR. DEEMS DYING.

THE VENERABLE CLERGYMAN UNCONSCIOU

AND HIS DEATH MOMENTARILY EXPECTED. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, for years pasto of the Church of the Strangers, who was stricken with paralysis several months ago, is dying at the home of his son-in-law, Marion J. Verdery, No. 145 West Seventy-sixth-st.

clergyman's bedside are Mr. Verdery, his daughter, and his sons, the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Deems, of Hornellsville, N. Y., and Mrs. F. M. Deems, of No. 225 West One-hundred-and-fifth-st. His other daughter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Egbert, of St. Paul, Minn., is on her way hither.

WORLD'S FAIR ASSETS SHRINKING.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The assets of the World's Fair are dwindling to an extent that alarms the managers. When the Exposition closed on October 29, Treasurer Seeberger had, in round numbers, 52, 250,000 in cash in bank. This has been slipping away, in spite of what the managers say is economical management, at the rate of \$10,000 a day. But in addition to that the assets have been shrinking in the most unexpected manner. Discoveries have lately been made, it is said, which, in any enterprise but the World's Fair, would be regarded as sensational in the extreme. It is learned that a large amount of property that the Exposition managers expected to sell, and with the funds pay back to stockholders a small percentage of their contributions, does not belong to the Fair at all, but is owned by contractors. The contractors are moving their property away. They are literally stripping the Exposition grounds. How much will be left when they get through can only be surmised. In some cases they own the roofs of the buildings.

Sheriff's officers of this county that Mrs. Paul Halli-day, the Sullivan County murderess, had a hand in the murder of Samuel Hutch, a Hebrew jeweiry pedler, who lived in this city, and whose body was found in a lead mine in Ellenville in 1896. At the

Morrison, Ill., Nov. 17.-Charles Andrews, owner playing here, was run over and instantly killed by a train early this morning. While walking along the railroad he stepped on another track to avoid a freight train coming toward him, when he was struck by a fast express train and thrown under the freight train. He was literally cut to slees. CUBAN SOCIETIES ACTIVE.

MEN, GUNS AND AMMUNITION HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE ISLAND.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH, AND MISLEADING RE-PORTS GIVEN TO THE NEWSPAPERS

-LIVES LOST IN THE REVOLT. In a recent conversation with one of the Cuban delegates sent to Cuba in disguise by the Cuban societies in this city and Brooklyn, he states:

"The accounts given in two of the leading daily papers on Sunday last, and, in fact, for the past have been untrue. The papers received their information by cable from Havana. It is a well-known fact that the Spanish Government controls both the telegraph and cable lines, and it is its policy in this present trouble to withhold all authentic news from the outside world. It is a fact that there has been fighting going on for the past few weeks between the insurgents and the sides. The insurgents are headed by three h able and brave soldiers. The leader is Higinio Esquerra, a veteran of the war of 1808. A number ment, but from last reports Esquerra is still at the

"The Spanish Government has departed from the that time Spanish troops were sent to the corners of the island, north, east, south and west, and then gradually closed in on the insurgents, compelling them to surrender. In the present incompening them to surreneer. In the present we stance the Government has seized and stopped all communication with the outside world, only giving out misleading reports to the newspapers. Never since the beginning of the Cuban insurrections has so much ammunition been shipped into Cuban, right under the noises of the Custom House authorities, in different disguises, as during the past we've months.

LAIDLAW AGAINST SAGE.

THE PLAINTIFF WILL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE AT THE MILLIONAIRE.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S DECISION REVERSING THE

body to protect himself from the effect of the explosion of dynamite which the crank, Noreither wrongful or that it was a proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury. The principle was laid down that an act of force done in necessary selfdefence causing injury to an innocent bystander is "damnum sine injuria," no man being held to be in the wrong in defending himself against Judge Van Brunt writes the General Term

decision, in which he holds that this principle does not apply. He writes in part as follows: "The facts of the case do not necessarily place the defendant in the position of a person doing a lawful act, and thereby causing plaintiff to be NAVALREPRESENTATIVESACT injured. In the consideration of the testimony fendant, being in great fear lest Norcross would memorandum to him and explode the dynamite which he had in his bag, placed the plaintiff between himself and the apprehended danger as the best possible screen which he had at hand. Now if the defendant put his hand upon or touched the plaintiff and caused him to change his position with that intent, he was guilty of a wrongful act toward the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff was injured by the happening of the anticipated catastrophe, then the burden is thrown upon the defendant of establishing that his wrongful act did not in the slightest degree contribute to any part of the injuries which the plaintiff sustained by reason of the explosion. It is not necessary for the plaintiff to show that he would not have been so severely injured if he had been left standing in his original position; but the defendant, having wrongfully placed him in the changed position with the intent of using him as a shield, and he being injured by the explosion, which was anticipated by the defendant, in order to escape liability for this wrongful act toward the plaintiff in thus using him as a shield, he is bound at least to show to the satisfaction of the jury, that the plaintiff would have been injured to the same extent had he been left untouched.

"There is no question of proximate cause. The Court cannot say, from the evidence introduced upon the trial, that the plaintiff would have been injured to just as great an extent if he had been left untouched; and the defendant having perpetrated this wrong against the plaintiff, having done so with the wrongful intent to save himself from injury by exposing the plaintiff to lujury, cannot be heard to say that there is no proof but that he would have been injured anyhow. Being the wrongdoer in attempting to make this improper use of the plaintiff by holy, he must clear his skirts of any possible inference that some at least of the injuries of the plaintiff may have resulted from his wrongful act." which he had in his bag, placed the plaintiff

A SPANISH CONSUL'S SUICIDE.

was committed in the northwestern part of the city this morning. While North Eutaw-st. was thronged with early risers a scene at the fourth-story window of a handsome brick building near the junction of Eutaw and St. Mary sts. and Madison-ave, attracted one attention of the passers An entirely nude man was crouching on the window-sill, preparing to jump. A moment window-siil, preparing to jump. A moment later he plunged headlong lifty feet to the ground. The man was Senor Carlos Diaz Comzz de Cadiz, the Consul of Spain at Baltimore. The body struck the earth with great force. The skull was crushed and death was instantaneous. There is no doubt that Senor Cadiz committed the deed while insane. According to statements of his secretary and a servant, his mind had been unbalanced for some time.

servan, time. Senor Cadiz had been the Spanish Consul at Baltimore for two years. He was forty-six years old. He came from a distinguished Spanish family, and had been in the Consular service of his native country twenty-two years. For twenty years he was stationed at Turis. Many decorations were bestowed upon him by the Spanish and Portuguese governments, and by the Bey of Turis. Senor Cadiz married an English woman. She, with their two children, was asleep in an adjoining room when the Consul leaped to death.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 17.-Education Day was celebrated by 3,000 school children at the Augusti Exposition to-day. Delegations were in attend Exposition to-day. Designtions were in attached from the principal colleges of Georgia, hundred public school children sang a characteristic of the same of Georgia and Industrial College of Georgia attended, gave an exhibition of cooking, typewriting. Stography, art needlework and farcy work. J. L. Curry, ex-United States Minister to Spain, livered the address of the day.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL

COUNT D'EU'S SON PROCLAIMED

DECISIVE ACT OF ADMIRAL MELLO, COM-MANDING THE RESEL PLEET

THE NEWS RECEIVED FROM BRAZIL BY THE SPANISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS -THE PROPOSED SOVEREIGN A

A GRANDSON OF DOM PEDRO. Madrid, Nov. 17.-Senor Moret, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from Brazil a telegram that Admiral Mello has proclaimed Count d'Eu's eldest son, Prince Pierre d'Alcantara Louis Philippe, as Emperor of

PRINCE PIERRE AND HIS PRETENSIONS. CLOSELY RELATED IN BLOOD TO ALL THE REIGN-ING FAMILIES OF EUROPE-THE EXILING

Prince Pierre d'Alcantara is the eldest son of Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of Dom Pedro, and the Count d'Eu, a son of Louis Phillippe. He was born at Petropolis, near Rio Janeiro, on October 15, 1865. When the Brazilian Empire feil and the royal family was expatriated. the Count d'Eu offered to sell, and really did make a bargain to sell, to the Republican Govrights of the House of Braganza to the throne of Brazil. This contract, which savored so much to the other reigning houses of Europe, was repudlated by Dom Pedro, the exiled Emperor, and no money from it was ever accepted by him. He had two daughters, Leopoldina and Isabella. Isabella was the heiress to the throne, Leopeldina having die l. Leopoldina married the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and left two sons. Isabella, who married the Count d'Eu, also had

is known in Brazil as Prince Pedro, was the heir presumptive to the throne when the Imheir presumptive to the throne when the Imperial family was sent away. His grandmother, the exiled Empress, was the daughter of the King of Naples and the two Stellies. The House of Braganza, which reigned in Brazil, was the senior branch of the Braganza de Gonzague family. The young Prince, who has been proclaimed by Admiral Mello, is closely related in blood to all the reigning families of Europe. There has been for some time a strong Hupsburg trait in the Braganzas of Brazil. The mother of the late Emperor was a Hapsburg. mother of the late Emperor was a Hapsburg, and all the descendants of the exiled sovereign have light complexion and blue eyes. Most of them have the celebrated Hapsburg voice,

of them have the celebrated Hapsburg voice, which cannot be described.

The Princess Isabella was never popular in the domains of her father, and hastened the downfail of the Empire by her undiplomatic acts when he was on his last voluntary trip to Europe. The Princess was a woman to command an army, but she knew no policy. For some time it has been rumored that she was draining the hard-bound coffers of the Bourbons and the improverished ones of the Braganzas to furnish means by which her son might hope te sit on the throne of Brazil. She herself is shrewd enough to know her own unpopularity and the utter hopelessness of ever attempting to regain the throne. The Prince, her son is, however, a popular young man, and is known in the Ruo d'Ouvedor and in the Theatro Santa Anna in Rio. He has been until recently an in Rio. He has been until recently an in the Austrian Army. It is believed as is now on his way to Brazil, or has al-

ready arrived there.

It is thought that the first city to declare for the Prince will be Bahia, as that is the stronghold of the Imperialists and was the last city to submit to the Republic, It was in the city of Bahia that Dom Pedro I was proclaimed. The house of Braganza are descended from the natural son of John I of Portugal, who was made Duke of Braganza in 1433.

PROHIBITED. THE ACTION BELIEVED TO BE A SERIOUS BLOW

LANDING OF MUNITIONS OF WAR AT RIO

Washington, Nov. 17.-A cipher telegram received by the Navy Department this evening from Capening of the strength of the insurgent fleet under Admiral Mello. The translation of the dispatch is

war to be landed at Rio. Santos being still in pes session of the Brazilian Government and connectes with Rio Janeiro by railway, munitions of war for Rio Janeiro can be landed at Santos. Yesterday insurgents dressed ship. The Brazilian Government forts fired a national salute in honor of the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic."

The interpretation put here upon this dispatch is that the naval representatives at Rio have decided that there shall be no interference with commerce. here—that this action weakens Mello greatly, for if he cannot close the port of Rio and bring that city into subjection it cannot be conjectured how he can make his rebellion successful. It looks to vious dispatches from Captain Picking to the effect that foreign representatives had, after conference, informed Mello that he must respect the nationality of any lighter engaged in unloading vessels and flying the flag at its bow indicating its nationality. It appears that a studied effort has been made to give no excuse to Mello to fire upon the city. An agreement was made some time ago that there should be no firing between the forces in Itio and the insurgents in the bay. This was violated on one occasion, although little damage

cers on duty there, in the protection of foreign

To-day's dispatches indicate that the naval officers on duty there, in the protection of foreign interests, are determined this agreement shall be enforced. This last notice is thought to be the result of concerted action on the part of the allied Powers to prevent any firing upon the city and damage to commerce by either side.

The restriction thus imposed upon the landing of munitions of war treats both sides alike, but the advantage is with the existing Government by reoson of its connection with Santos. Admiral Meilo could, of course, get his supplies by water, provided the vessels carrying them could successfully pass the Government forts down the lay below the insurgent ficet.

The action of the insurgent Admiral in decorating his vessel is not, at this distance, so easily understood, although a number of reasons, all more or less conjectural, might be assigned. The occasion was a fete day, celebrated as the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, and in decorating their vessel it would look as if the insurgents were endeavoring to outlo the forts in evidences of loyalty. This act is construed by officials here to indicate that Meilo does not think the present, at least, is a propitious time to esponse the cause of a monarchy, for had he done so he would have run up the Imperial ensign in defiance at the salute from the guns of the loyal fort. His action in thus giving evidences of republican patriotism, even if they were meaningless, was not encouraging to Mello's friends on shore, as the officials here look at it. The most probable construction placed upon this incident is that the insurgent Admiral believes the Republic to be the probability of only a stray shot reaching the city. It is probable that when His incident is that the probability of only a stray shot reaching the city. It is probable that when El Cul and her consorts arrive a naval battle will take place, and that the foreign warships now at Rio will permit the engagement to go on so long as commerce and the city are not molested.

A HOTCHKISS AGENT AT NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., Nov. 17.-Frederick H. Paine

who. with E. W. Very, represents the Hotchkiss

Gun Company in America, arrived here from New-York last night.

TROUBLE QUICKLY OVER.

EL CID'S CREW HAVE THEIR PAY GUARAN-TEED BY FLINT & CO.

THE MEN HAD LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN THE THE ADMINISTRATION ALARMED BY THE PROP-FINANCIAL SOLIDITY OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT-THE VESSEL TO SAIL

TO-MORROW OR MONDAY. It was a lively time for the new Brazilian fleet yesterday. An attachment was placed upon El Cid. the sailors who had been engaged to serve as her crew raised a rumps and wanted a guarantee sun got tired of looking on the scene of tumult, the whole thing was settled, and peace came with the evening. That peace prepared El Cid for war, and she went down to an anchorage off Clifton, S. I., to take on her high explosives. To-morrow, or on Monday morning at the latest, she will sail for St. Thomas, where the rest of the fleet will

The trouble began early in the morning, wher Joseph King and Joseph Noonan, machinists; John Lynch, James Craven and Patrick Mahoney. cooks, and Edward Jackson, a steward, went to Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, and got an attachment on the newly made man-of-war. They said they had been hired to go to Brazil for a salary of \$100 a month, and that they had been informed that their pay was to be \$45

a month. So they got out an attachment. Charles R. Flint promptly boarded the ship, Now a new trouble arose. had been shipped for the crew of El Cid wanted to know who was to guarantee their pay. financial integrity of the Brazilian Government, and Charles R. Flint & Co., would guarantee their pay Charles R. Flint & Co., would guarantee their pay. Wallace B. Flint, the brother of Charles R. Flint, is a young man who would inspire confidence in the Sphinx, and he is the "Co." of Charles R. Flint & Co. He was sent to reason with the men. He went down to Quaff's place, where the men had assembled to do their "kicking," and delivered an address. He said: "Many of you men have been shipped before by our arm, and you know that what we say goes." Then a man who acted as spokesman for the crowd came forward and said: "We will trust Charles R. Flint & Co., but not the Brazilian Government."

Mr. Flint then said: "I will give you my personal guarantee, as a member of the firm, that what money you have signed for will be paid." The crowd then gave three cheers for Flint & Co., and went on board the tug which was waiting to take them down to El Cid.

The cruiser left her coaling wharf at Joralemonst. Brooklyn, late in the afternoon, when all the difficulties had been adjusted, and went to an anchorage off Clifton. The crew went aboard her there, and last night the men were all settled down for "sea comfort." To-day El Cid will take her gun cotton on board, and to-morrow she will steam for the open sea, Peixoto and victory.

The Britannia has not yet been flitted up with her complement of men, but about three hundred times as many men have applied to go on her as can be taken. It is not at all improbable that a third steamer will be added to the fleet. Charles R. Flint & Co. are negotiating for the new Boston, of the Yarmouth line, but last night the contract had not been closed. All sorts of people between Gaiveston and Eastport with all sorts of boats to sell have written to Flint & Co. offering their boats. Wallace B. Flint, the brother of Charles R. Flint,

THE MAYOR ACCOSTED BY A DRUNKEN MAN

HE DEMANDS MONEY AND STUMBLES AGAINST MR. GILROY-A WILD RUMOR THAT THE CITY'S CHIEF OFFICIAL HAD BEEN ASSAULTED IN HIS OFFICE.

A wild rumor was circulated early last evening representing that Mayor Gilroy had been assaulted in his office by a crank, who had demanded a large sum of money and threatened the Mayor's life in case of refusal. The story was the exaggeration of a simple and harmless occurrence. As the Mayor was leaving the City Hall about 4:30 p. m., and was passing along the walk in the park in front of the Register's office, toward the Brooklyn Bridge Third-ave, elevated railway station, a welldressed man, evidently under the influence of liquor, accosted him and asked for a "stake." The Mayor paid no attention to the drunken man's request, and attempted to brush by him. The latter was importunate, however, and tried o detain the Mayor by taking him by the coat-

sleeve.

In so doing, the fellow stumbled against the Mayor, endangering his pet corn. A spectator called the attention of Park Policeman Dwyer called the attention of Park Policeman Dwyer to the man's actions, whereupon the policeman seized the inebriated person by the coat collar and ran him out of the park. The Mayor made no complaint, but proceeded to the station and took his train for Harlem. The man was not

CASHIER MAY'S ACTS NOT SA NCTIONED

NO FOUNDATION FOR CHARGES THAT THE BANK OF ENGLAND ENOWINGLY LENT SUPPORT TO THE TRUST COM-

London, Nov. 18 .- "The Economist" says today in an article concerning rumors of irregularities in the Bank of England:

"The resignation of Mr. May, Chief Cashier, was brought about owing to the character of certain transactions in securities with one regard to these transactions we understand that something graver than mere fault of judg-ment was committed. Mr. May, it would apacted in a manner which he must have known bank is governed. For that offence he suffered.

"It would now be ungenerous to dwell upon the matter, and, after all, the question is whether the bank knowingly lent support to the companies whose financial methods proved to be of such a very dubious nature. That is the gravamen of the imperfectly formulated charges which one hears. It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to say that, as far as we can ascertain, such charges are unfounded. As regards the responsibility of the directors, we believe that no greater attaches to the individual than to the whole board. Therefore, we may set aside the rumors of impending resignations."

THE DRUGGIST MADE A MISTAKE.

QUESTION WHETHER MEDICINE, PUT UP BY ERROR, KILLED HIM.

Coroner Creamer, of the Eastern District, Brook-lyn, is investigating the death of the three-year-old son of George Stelzenmuler, of No. 1,110 DeKalb-ave., who died yesterday under circumstances which point strongly to a blunder made by Will-iam Spelth, a druggist, of No. 1,153 Broadway. In fact, Spelth admitted to the parents of the dead child that he had made a mistake. The mother of the boy is nearly frantic with grief, as it was she who administered the deadly liquid, and as she stood at the bedside she saw, at each dose, her boy thrown into intense agony instead of securing any relief. The child lived only three hours after having taken the first dose. Mrs. Stelzenmuler started at 8 o'clock to give the

first teasponful of the liquid. She gave the second teaspoonful at 9 and the third at 10 o'clock. After each dose the nearly distracted mother saw that the agony of her boy increased. A few minutes after Mrs. Stelzenmuler had given the child the third dose Speith rushed into her apartments in a great state of excitement and asked how the child was. Mrs. Stelzenmuler replied that he was

"My God!" exclaimel Speith, "give me back that bottle of medicine. I have made a mistake in

Spelth then said he had doubled the dose of chloride of potash. Mrs. Stelzenmuler, on hearing this confession from the druggist, nearly swooned

this confession from the drugsist, hearly swooned beside the bed of her dying child. The boy lived only a few minutes longer. Coroner Creamer held an autopsy on the baby last night and found that death was due to membranous eroup. The druggist was arrested before the result of the autopsy was known. The opinion of the post-mortem examiners is that the mistake

THE PRESIDENT UNEASY.

EAGER TOHEAR FROM HAWAII

COMING OF THE AUSTRALIA AWAITED WITH GREAT ANXIETY.

ABILITY THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERN-

MENT CAN ONLY BE OVERTHROWN BY FORCE-AFTER THE EX-QUEEN IS RESTORED, SHE MUST LOOK

OUT FOR HERSELF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] Washington, Nov. 17.-Interest in the

Hawaiian question centres now in the arrival of the Australia. It is expected that she will bring news of much importance from Honolulu. In Administration circles the ship's coming is awaited with much anxiety. Secretary Gresham shows unmistakable signs of worry. His unasiness seems to be shared generally by President Cleveland's other advisers. This anxiety is apparently due to the fact that Administration officials have awakened to a realization of the fact that the present Government of Hawaii does not intend to submit to ejection from authority without a struggle. Neither President Cleveland nor Secretary Gresham has for a moment seriously considered the contingency of resistance by the new Government to a demand for the keys of the Hawalian Government House. It has been taken for granted that such a demand, if made by Minister Willis, would be immediately complied with, and that the restoration of Liliuokalani to power would follow as a matter of course, and without either difficulty or delay. Evidently the Administration has been enlightened through some source, and its nervousness has been greatly heightened

Who has communicated to the State Department the information that its Hawaiian programme is likely to encounter resistance it is difficult to determine. It is presumed that responsibility in the matter is attributable to Minister Thurston, or some one in authority at the Hawaiian Legation. The report that the dispatch from Minister Willis received through the steamer which arrived from Honolulu warned the Administration that the Provisional Government would resist by force efforts to restore Liliuokalani to power is not credited. It is definitely learned that Mr. Willis's dispatch was of little, if any, importance. It is probable that Minister Thurston has informed Secretary Gresham that his Government enterthins the idea that it is rightfully in power, and will resist any effort to overturn its authority. It is known that the Provisional Government will not give up its rights in consequence of a mere exhibition of force on shore. To make its overthrow effective hostile fire from the marines of the Philadelphia and Adams will be

MR. THURSTON NON-COMMITTAL.

When questioned to-night by a Tribune correspondent, Mr. Thurston declined to discuss this phase of the question. He said, however, that it would be well to remember at this time that many members and adherents of the new Government were Americans in all essentials, and that such men were not given to showing meekness when driven to extremities. Private advices received from Honoluiu indicate that nothing is further from the thoughts of President Dole and his followers than mild submission to the demands of the Administration. Supported by the sentiment of all or nearly all, persons of intelligence and property in the islands, President Dole holds tenaciously to the idea that the existing Government in Hawaii is as independent and free as any other sovereign State, and that intervention with its autonomy and exercise of power will not be upheld by civilized opinion.

Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the Administration awaits with great anxiety the Australia's arrival. Administration officials are at last admitting that the President's intention is to restore Liliuokalani peacefully if possible, and that such men were not given to showing

Australia's arrival. Administration officials are at last admitting that the President's intention is to restore Liliuokalani peacefully if possible, but by force if necessary. Minister Willis is directed to carry out instructions to this end. Having restored the Queen, he is to interfere no further. After the "wrong" which has so deeply worried the Administration has been "righted," interference is to cease, and affairs in Hawaii are to take their natural course. By restoring the Queen, the Administration will have discharged its "moral obligation" to the "legitimate Government," and its duty in the premises will have to come to an end. Thereafter it will be a wholly disinterested looker-on in Honolulu, according to the report of its friends. Should the Queen's Government be strong enough to maintain itself in power, well and good. If not, and the present party in power should the day after her restoration swoop down upon her, and again drive her into retirement, the Administration is not to interfere. It will be content with having "righted the wrong" at which Secretary Gresham has manifested such great distress, and, following the time-honored policy of the country in abstaining from intervention in the domestic affairs of a foreign State, the order will be, "Hands off."

Just what the Administration hopes to gain by pursuing such a policy it is difficult to determine, Presumably it expects to reap the reward of public approval for having done a meritorious moral act in restoring the Queen to "her own." Having eased its conscience, and practically and publicly "slapped in the face" the policy of President Harrison, it will endeavor to retire to a position of non-action and non-intervention,

a position of non-action and non-intervention, Friends of the Administration justify such a course by saying that it is the public duty of the President to undo the wrong against Hawaii committed by the Harrison Administration. Having "righted that wrong," it is a further public duty to cease intervention and go back to the time-honored principle that other nations shall not interfere in Hawaiian affairs—even to restore an opera bouffe monarchy.

When asked what would be done in case the present Government should return to power and again offer the islands to this country, supporters of the Administration are equally inconsistent. They say that the President, having done a great moral right, and having shown to the world that he is in no manner selfishly interested in the result, would be justified in accepting such an offer. They go further, and seem to think that an idea of this sort was entertained by the President when he determined upon the policy of restoration, and that success in the matter would be a stroke of great political sagacity, if not political genius.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER. EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON CRITICISES THE PRESI-DENT'S COURSE IN HAWAII.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 17.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson was seen to-day regarding the news appearing in many leading newspapers, to the effect that Minister Willis had been placed in supreme command of the naval forces at Hawaii. "It is represented that the supreme command of the naval forces at Hawaii has been conferred upon Minister Willis, and that the regular officers of the Navy have been commanded to obey such orders as Navy have been commanded to obey such orders as he may issue, even to the extent of making war upon the Provisional Government of that island, at the discretion of the Minister. If this rumor be

true, it presents a question of most serious character "By what authority the President issues such an order as that it is hard to understand. The President, as such, it is true, is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and during a state

Chief of the Army and Navy, and during a state of war may place at the head of either whomso-ever he pleases, but if the Senate be in session his nomination must be confirmed before it can take effect. If the Senate is not in session and the nomination is not confirmed when it meets it expires by rejection or at the time of the adjournment. From this it will be seen that this power is confined to a state of war. In time of peace the regular officers of the Navy are in command, and cannot be superseded, even by the orders of the President. If, therefore, it be true that the Minister at Hawaii has been authorised by the President.